Introduction

Kofi Annan remarked "There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women." The role of women in India has changed from time to time. Indian women's has played the outstanding role in human development, economic development, governance, entrepreneurship, leadership but still they are not at par with the men's because of this women empowerment has become one of the central issue in the development of India. The Indian Government having realised the importance of role to be played by women in the development of nation has put more emphasis on women empowerment and the best way to empower women is to turn them into entrepreneur. Many programmes and schemes are launched by the government to help the small scale women entrepreneurs. A separate programme has been started by government for the training of women entrepreneurs. Some concepts must be defined in order to understand the topic.

Women Empowerment

The notion of empowerment, propounded by Caroline Moser (1993), is focused on the individual –with control over resources seen as the central means for redistribution of power. Women empowerment is the empowerment of women which helps them to take their own decisions by breaking all personal limitations of the society and family. Empowering women is to make them independent in all aspects from mind, thought, rights, decisions, etc by leaving all the social and family limitations. It is to bring equality in the society between male and female in all areas.

Women empowerment includes:-

Economic Empowerment- In the process of empowerment as women gains greater control over resources than earlier. Economic empowerment leads to creation of personal assets, ability to support the family. Economic empowerment helps women to make monetary decisions.

Psychological Empowerment- Psychological empowerment help women to develop the sense of self worth boost their confidence, sharpen their decision making skills.

Empowerment within Family- Intra familial or within family empowerment is very important. The freedom of women to take decisions about their own life, their role in maternity and family planning related decisions and their role in decisions regarding important issues of family members.

Social Empowerment- The enhancement of empowerment in public life is expected to be reflected by the qualitative changes women perceive and enjoy outside their home. In other words, their social image on one side and their increased

Political Empowerment- Political empowerment of women is very necessary it gives women clear views about political leadership. They become aware about the problem in the locality. They become able to vote according to their free will without being under any kind of influence.

Collective Empowerment- Empowerment process starts with collective action and grows into individual. Collective action of women in strategic manner would result in loosening of certain community level norms such as those constraining women's freedom of movement.

According to UN definition the women empowerment has five components

- Women's sense of self worth.
- Right to have and determine choices.
- Right to have access to opportunities and resources.
- Right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home.
- Ability to influence the social change to create more social and economic order, nationally and internationally.

Women Entrepreneur

Women entrepreneur may be defined as women or group of women who initiate, organize and run enterprise. Women are expected to innovate, imitate or adopt an economic activity to be called women entrepreneurs.

Women entrepreneur define as a female who plays a captivating part by repeatedly interacting and keenly adjusting herself with financial, socio-economic, and support spheres in society. The role of women entrepreneurs is important part of the labour force, the economics of which cannot be isolated from the framework of development.

The Government of India has treated women entrepreneurs of a different criteria-level of women participation in equity and employment position of the enterprise. As such "Women entrepreneurs is defined as an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51 percent of the capital and giving at least 51 percent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women". Like a male entrepreneurs a women entrepreneur has many functions. They should explore the prospects of starting new enterprise; undertake risks, introduction of new innovations, coordination administration and control of business and providing effective leadership in all aspects of business.

In India micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have a crucial role to play because of their potential contributions to employment creation, improvement of income distribution, poverty reduction, export growth of manufactured products, and development of rural economy. Beside these contributions, MSMEs are also considered as an important place for women, especially in rural areas, to be actively involved in economic activities, not only as hired workers but, more importantly as entrepreneurs. In other words, MSMEs can provide an avenue for the testing and development of women ability as entrepreneurs. It is also generally believed that, together with other actions to improve access to opportunities and resources (e.g. education, healthcare, technology, credit, and employment), women's entrepreneurship development has a tremendous potential in empowering women and transforming society in the region.

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Definitions of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises: - In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified in two Classes:

1. Manufacturing Enterprises **-** The enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the industries (Development and regulation) Act, 1951) or employing plant and machinery in the process of value addition to the final product having a distinct name or character or use. The Manufacturing Enterprise is defined in terms of investment in Plant & Machinery.

2. Service Enterprises**:-**The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment.

The limit for investment in plant and machinery / equipment for manufacturing / service enterprises, as notified, vide S.O. 1642(E) dtd.29-09-2006 are as under

Manufacturing Sector	
Enterprises	Investment in plant & machinery
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed twenty five lakh rupees
Small Enterprises	More than twenty five lakh rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than five crore rupees but does not exceed ten crore rupees
Service Sector	
Enterprises	Investment in equipments
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed ten lakh rupees:
Small Enterprises	More than ten lakh rupees but does not exceed two crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than two crore rupees but does not exceed five core rupees

Registered Sector: Enterprises registered with District Industries Centres in the State/UTs., Khadi and Village Industries Commission/Khadi and Village Industries Board, Coir Board as on 31.03.2007 and factories under the coverage of section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act 1948 used for Annual Survey of Industries having investment in plant and machinery up to Rs. 10 crore were considered to belong to registered sector.

Unregistered Sector**:** All MSME engaged in the activities of manufacturing or in providing/rendering of services, not registered permanently or not filed Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part-II/ [EM-II] with State Directorates of Industries' District Industries Centers on or before 31.03.2007 are called unregistered MSME. Those enterprises that are temporarily registered on or before 31-03-2007 as also the units that are temporarily or permanently registered of filed EM-II after 31-03-2007 till the date of Sample Survey, conducted as part of , Fourth All India Census of MSME, 2006-07, were treated as unregistered MSME. All unregistered MSME, covering both manufacturing and services sectors, constituted unregistered sector.

Review of Literature

Author	Title	Study Objective/ Description	Data Collection	Findings	Conclusions
Sahu, S., & Pradhan, S. (2016)	Challenges Faced By Women Entrepreneurs Running Micro Enterprises: A Study of Cuttack District.	The aim of this research paper is to study the problems faced by women entrepreneurs running micro enterprises in Cuttack district.	Primary Data (120 Women Entrepreneur)	Despite the fact that the government has launched many developmental programmers' for increasing entrepreneurship, the women micro entrepreneurs in Cuttack has not been able to exploit the resources at a fullest level.	Lack of awareness about the policies and programmes of govt. About the entrepreneurship is major issue in cuttack district
Gautam, R. K. & Kumar, Y. (2016)	Women Participation in Indian MSMEs in Globalized Era.	The objective of the this paper is to study the status of women entrepreneurs, motivating factors behind them and various problems for women entrepreneurs in India.	Secondary Data	Factors that influence women to become entrepreneur are economic independence, establishing self identity, need for additional income and status equity.	Women are getting more opportunities not only in entrepreneurial work but also in other domains of human life keeping pace in this Globalized Era.
Jyothi (2015)	Women Micro Entrepreneurs – Issues & Challenges.	This paper makes an attempt to learn the specific issues pertaining to the women micro entrepreneurs and analyse what challenges they face in continuing or expanding their business.	Primary Data (60 Women Entrepreneur)	The study reveals that lack of training, un easy access to loans from nationalised banks, lack of education, inadequate govt. support and problems at home are major hurdles that women entrepreneurs faced.	Effective steps are needed to provide entrepreneurial awareness, orientation and skill development programs to women. Women entrepreneurs must be molded properly with entrepreneurial traits and skills to meet the changes in trends, challenges, global markets.

Sahu, A. (2015)	Women Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship	This paper aims to through light on the government efforts for empowering women entrepreneurs	Secondary Data	Government has launched various schemes and training programmes to help women entrepreneurs. Many association has been setup to help women entrepreneurs	Women entrepreneurs need to be encouraged positively in terms of understanding the reality of entrepreneurship with exceptional potential. They have to be directed in a righty way to come up with lot of ideas into their focus.
Sekar, P. C., Subburajan, M., & Reuben, D. (2014).	Career Guidance Requirements for Indian Women Entrepreneur in Priorities of the Choice of the Small Business (Entrepreneurship and Innovation).	This paper mainly focus about the self help group Importance in women entrepreneurship. The study is also used to know about the practical knowledge about the trend of self-help group in the district.	Primary Data (100 Women Entrepreneur)	Women entrepreneurs face gender-based barriers to starting and growing their businesses ;lack of access to formal finance mechanisms; limited mobility and access to information and networks, etc.	Women entrepreneurship has been recognised as an important source of economic growth. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide society with different solution.
Khan, N., & Bhatt, A. A. (2014).	Role of Women in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).	This paper focuses on the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in India. Present scenario of women owned SMEs and examines schemes and initiative taken by govt. For women owned SMEs	Secondary Data	The Ministry of MSME is implementing the promotional schemes for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises. The schemes and programs generally focus on capacity building in states and regions.	The government sponsored development activities have benefited only a small section of women i.e. the urban middle class women. The role of Women entrepreneur in economic development is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneurship.

Kumar, P., & Kumar, D. (2014).	Women Entrepreneurship and MSME in North India.	The main objective of this paper is to examine development of women entrepreneurs in MSMEs in India and to analyse women's participation in entrepreneurial activities.	Secondary Data	Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir the proportion of women employment was significantly higher as compared to the total employment in other states of North India.	Women that are involved in enterprise are better off compared to those that are not. Realizing the importance of women entrepreneurship, India government has taken several steps to encourage women getting involved in various MSME.
Dangi, N. (2014).	Women Entrepreneurship and Growth and Performance of MSMEs in India.	The paper focuses on the growth and performance in MSMEs in India and the problems and challenges which are faced by women entrepreneurs in India. It also focuses on initiatives taken by the government for women entrepreneurs.	Secondary Data	Women's face many challenges but the most common problem are lack of education and distrust in the entrepreneurial abilities of women in different departments has been set up by govt which focus only on women needs.	Women Entrepreneurs in modern society are capable of managing both their family and business. They face many problems and challenges in their path of becoming a successful entrepreneur but the government has taken many initiatives for the growth of women entrepreneurs.
Rao, G. S., & Naidu, B. E. (2014).	Women Inclusion in MSMEs	This paper mainly covers the following aspects of women participation in MSMEs and their empowerment at different fields of business Women in agri-business and rural production.	Secondary Data	UNIDO promotes economic empowerment of women through removing barriers to women enterprise, improving women's control over economic resources and strengthening women's economic security.	UNIDO`s responses stood as milestones for the economic empowerment of the women in the present society and develop themselves as strong entrepreneurs.

Yadav, J. (2014).	Women and Entrepreneurship.	This paper focuses on women entrepreneurs in India and problems faced by them.	Secondary Data	These are the main problems faced by Indian women entrepreneurs Govt has launched programmes such as Stree Shakti TREDA CWEI to help women entrepreneurs.	Women can play an important role in the growth of Indian economy. They have that calibre and education. All they need is Suitable environment and motion. Networking with other entrepreneurs and having access to the Internet helps create opportunities for female entrepreneurs.
Jayan, V. K. (2013).	Women Entrepreneurship in MSME (with special reference to Coimbatore city).	The main purpose of this research paper is to identify the factors motivating women to become an entrepreneur, to identify the factors contributing to the success of women entrepreneurs.	Primary Data (150 Women Entrepreneur)	The study reveals that education and previous experience and government policies/assistance incentives/subsidies are motivating factors. Capital investment and marketing are major factors that contribute in success of women owned enterprise	Women Entrepreneurship plays a prime role in industrial development. MSME is playing a remarkable role in widening the base of industrial entrepreneurship in India.
Vijayakumar, T., & Naresh, B. (2013).	Women Entrepreneurship in India-Role of Women in Small and Medium Enterprises.	The research paper focuses on the factors influencing women entrepreneurship and the constraints faced by them in small and Medium Enterprises in India.	Secondary Data	The factors that influence are establishing their own identity, economic independence, equal status in the society. The major problems faced by women entrepreneur is finance and marketing.	The role of Women entrepreneur in economic development is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneurship.
Singh, A., & Raina, M. (2013).	Women Entrepreneurs in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	The primary objective of this research article is to find out the status of women entrepreneurs in India. This article includes problems and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs.	Secondary Data	Various training and support services are provided by govt but due to lack of awareness women are not able to access these services.	Govt polices need to be more women centric in regards of entrepreneurship, networking need of women entrepreneurs must be addressed by the govt. and more awareness must be created by govt.

Manoj, K.P. (2012)	Potential of Micro Enterprises in Women Empowerment: A Critical Study of Micro Enterprises Run by Women under the Kudumbashree Programme in Kerala.	This paper makes a critical analysis of the potential of micro enterprises in women empowerment by studying such enterprises promoted by women who are members of 'Kudumbashree'	Primary Data (16 Micro Enterprise)	Women micro enterprises under "Kudumbashree" offer reasonably high level of empowerment to its members. It is noted that there is highest empowerment is in respect of Family.	Micro enterprises under „Kudumbashree" have got high potential for women empowerment, in spite of a number of problems that they face in their day to day activities.
Sharma, A., Dua, S., & Hatwal, V. (2012).	Micro enterprise Development and Rural Women Entrepreneurship: Way for Economic Empowerment.	This paper reviews concisely the literature in this field and addresses in particular opportunities and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in rural areas. It examined the impact on women empowerment.	Secondary Data	Women face many obstacles even though there are many programmes and schemes launched by govt. to help rural women entrepreneurs. Due to lack of awareness and low outreach women face problems like getting credit and marketing of their goods.	Women faced many obstacles specifically in finance and marketing of their produce. Micro finance is playing a vital role in the success of SHGs, particularly the entry of rural women in micro enterprises will be encouraged.
Shihabudheen, N. (2012).	Role of Micro Enterprises in Women Empowerment: Evidence from a Field Study of Kudumbashree" Units in Ernakulam District in Kerala	This paper looks into the role of micro enterprises in women empowerment by taking the specific case of micro enterprises functioning under 'Kudumbashree'.	Primary Data (10 Micro-enterprise representing 50 Women Members)	Micro enterprises significantly enhances the individual and family empowerment of rural women by ensuring freedom to spend and save earnings. It improves the confidence to promote own micro enterprises and also inspiration.	Micro enterprises under "Kudumbashree" have got very high potential for women empowerment. In fact, "Kudumbashree" model has already become a role model for the entire nation.

Mariadoss, S. (2012).	Women Empowerment through Micro enterprises.	This paper attempts to bring out the empowerment of women through micro enterprises.	Primary Data (84 Women Trainees)	The findings reveal that majority of women were married and young and join the training programme in view of starting the business. Economic activities undertaken by these women's were tailoring, food products, readymade garments.	Women are significantly empowered by the entrepreneurial activities they ventured into. Without the empowerment of women, the progress of the nation is incomplete .
Saidapur, S., & Saidapur, S. (2012).	Women Candles Entrepreneurs in Gulbarga District- A Micro Analysis.	This research paper focuses on the socio-economic profile of women entrepreneurs and analyzes the problems faced by women entrepreneur with main focus on Gulbarga district.	Primary Data (150 Candle Women Entrepreneur)	The findings of study reveals that women candle entrepreneurs are middle aged and belong to upper caste of the society. They have no formal training and have secondary level of education.	Even though women entrepreneurs of Gulbaraga districts are doing good there is still need more training programmes and workshop to do better. More marketing is needed for the sales of goods.
Nachimuthu, G. S.& Gunatharan, B.(2012)	Empowering Women through Entrepreneurship: A study in Tamil Nadu, India	This paper discusses the differences between women in other forms of enterprises and the Self Help Groups, and attempts to identify the strength of these two forms of enterprising in empowering women.	Primary Data (350 Women Entrepreneur)	Women entrepreneurs in SHGs are more empowered than other (Non SHG) entrepreneurs. profitability of the enterprise, loans availed, confidence of women entrepreneurs to succeed are important determinants of the growth of net worth of the enterprises. Women entrepreneurs are aware of opportunities available to them, but there is scope for improvement.	Women gain economic strength, they also gain visibility and a voice at home, workplace and community. This has an impact on their social status in terms of increase in their literacy, education of their children and family well being.

Dwivedi, N.(2011)	Women-Empowerment through Women Entrepreneurship (A study of Faizabad Zone of Uttar-Pradesh)	This paper focuses on socio-economic profile of women entrepreneurs.	Primary Data (17 Women Entrepreneur)	The enterprise is appropriate for those women entrepreneurs who are having problem to outside home due to family responsibility or their culture. They can start this venture inside their home.	In starting they can invest small amount and letter they can invest more from their profit. As their experience increases with age their investment increases which in turn increases rate of return on investment.
Raj, M. (2011).	Women Participation in MSMEs.	This paper aims to examine the recent developments in women participation / entrepreneurs in India. This paper focuses on women entrepreneurs in MSME.	Secondary Data	The findings shows that women form a category of "forced" entrepreneurs seeking to supplement their family incomes. A larger share of the women workforce belongs to the poor families or lower middle income group.	To monitor the status and evolution of women participation in economic activities, efforts are made at nation and international level. the role of MSME gains significance because it helps women from all sections.
Kumar, D. (2011).	Motivational Factors, Entrepreneurship and Education: Study with Reference to Women in SMEs.	The main, focus of this study is motivational factors entrepreneurship and education of women entrepreneurs .	Primary Data (144 Women Entrepreneur)	The major factors which influence the motivation of women entrepreneurs in SME'S and its close relationship with the entrepreneurial factors.	Entrepreneurship plays a crucial part in the transition process towards self-employment and self-sufficiency.

Chew, H. E., Levy, M., & Ilavarasan, V. (2011).	The Limited Impact of ICTs on Microenterprise Growth: A Study of Businesses Owned by Women in Urban India.	This article is presented as a response to the increasing need for rigorous impact assessment in ICT.	Primary Data (34 Women Entrepreneur)	Minimal profits are made by women entrepreneurs. Education and use of mobile have indirect impact on the microenterprise growth. Internet is good way to promote the products.	ICT based development strategies have positive impact on the growth of microenterprise. Mobile and internet has played a vital role in the growth of micro enterprise.
Tambunan, T. (2010).	Women Entrepreneurs in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises: Some Evidence from Asian Developing Countries.	The main aim of this paper is to examine development of women entrepreneurs in MSMEs in Asian developing countries.	Secondary Data	MSMEs are biggest source of employment in developing countries. Women entrepreneurs are generally found in traditional low income generating activities.	Asian developing countries. Singapore have the highest development index. India, Pakistan , Nepal have middle development index.
Kumari, S., Kaushik, V., & Lodha, N. (2010).	Problems Faced by Rural Women Entrepreneurs of Rajasthan.	The study was undertaken with an objective to study the problems of rural women entrepreneurs.	Primary Data (30 Women Entrepreneur)	The results of the study indicate lack of supportive network, financial and marketing problems were the major problem areas for rural women entrepreneurs.	The women are to be successful entrepreneurs, they are to be educated, skilled and trained sufficiently and to be supported rigorously by external.

Research Gap

From the above literature it appears that there are very few studies related to empowerment of women. In India women entrepreneurs are facing many problems and there are few studies to evaluate these problems. However, it is found that less number of studies has been conducted in Rajasthan in order to assess the challenges and level of empowerment of women entrepreneurs. Most of the studies are based on secondary sources and conducted in rural area. There are very few studies that have undertaken the MSME sector. With this backdrop, it is an attempt made by the researcher to fill the existing gap by conducting this study and to find the more scope for women entrepreneur in MSME sector and assess the empowerment level.

Justification and Relevance of the Study

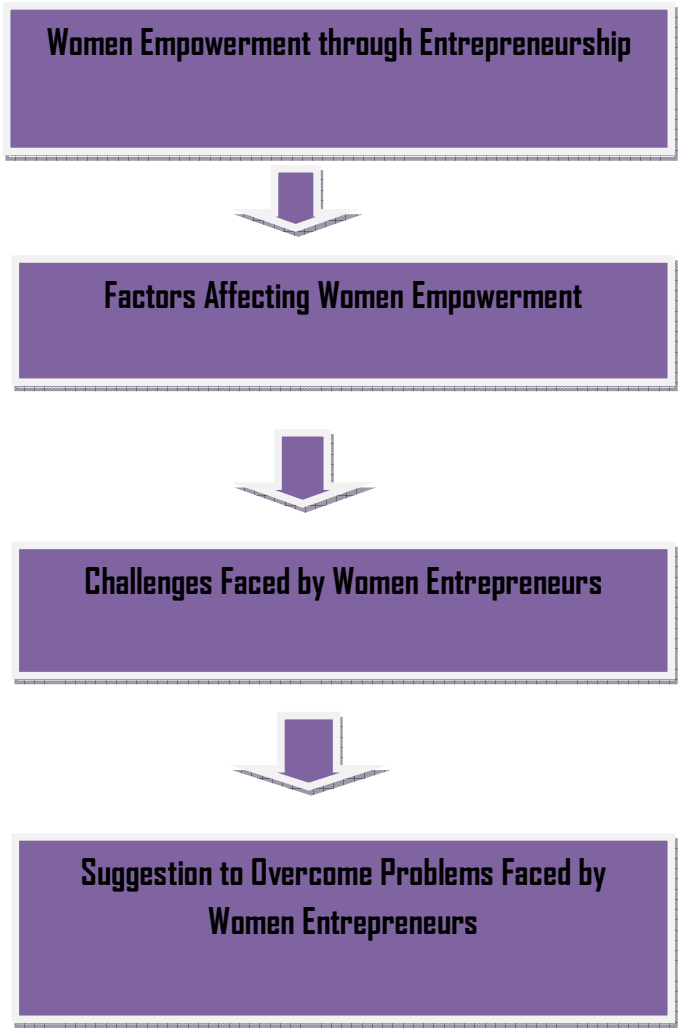
Women form a crucial part of human resource. Women empowerment and women entrepreneurship both are prime focus of government of India. Government of India promotes MSME sector. Many Policies, schemes, programmes has been made and launched by government to encourage women and help them in every way possible in their entrepreneurial endeavour. To develop women entrepreneur women's needs to come forward for their own self empowerment. Women entrepreneurs considered empowered only when they show the empowerment traits such as they control their own life and make their own decisions and influence social changes both inside and outside their home. Promoting and developing women entrepreneurs lead to increase in level of women empowerment. Unless this selection of population is given opportunities to prove their capabilities, the overall development of nation would be imperfect. This study will help to understand the role of women empowerment through entrepreneurship in Rajasthan state. Women's position in Rajasthan is not so good. This study will state the current position of women entrepreneurs and the level of empowerment achieve by them through entrepreneurship.

The earlier studies are mostly conducted outside India; those studies which are conducted in India are mostly from southern regions. Hence, this study is precisely conducted in Rajasthan state.

Model of the Study

The research on "Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship (With Special Reference to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise)" focuses on understanding core relation between women empowerment and women entrepreneurship. To get a deeper insight of this ultimate base of research the study further intends to determine the factors affecting the women empowerment and the traits women must possess to become the entrepreneurs.

This study will determine how entrepreneurship has helped the women entrepreneurs and change their lives and what are those changes. How empowered they feel after taking up entrepreneurial activity. This research also focuses on the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and how to overcome them.


Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship
Factors Affecting Women Empowerment
Challenges Faced by Women Entrepreneurs
Suggestion to Overcome Problems Faced by Women Entrepreneurs

Theoretical Framework

Variable understudy is Women Empowerment.

On the following parameter women empowerment will be analysed:-

- Economic Empowerment
- Psychological Empowerment
- Empowerment within Family
- Social Empowerment
- Political Empowerment

Scope of the Study

This study aims at asserting the role of entrepreneurship in women empowerment. There are number of concerns that are neglected in respect of women entrepreneurs and women empowerment. There are lot studies that focuses on male entrepreneurs and very few that focuses on women entrepreneurs. This study is precisely focused on women empowerment and women entrepreneurship (MSME) in Rajasthan and highlights the neglected sector of women endeavour. The women entrepreneurs' perception will be taken into account with help of primary data and secondary data.

Research Questions

This study focuses on role of micro, small and medium enterprise in women empowerment. In order to move forward on this path it needs to figure out answer the following questions.

- Does a woman have same access to opportunities and recourses as male entrepreneurs?
- After taking up entrepreneurial activity does women feel empowered enough to control their own life within and outside their home?
- Does a women sense of self worth increase after taking up entrepreneurial activity?
- Does a woman face more challenges than the male entrepreneur?
- Does women able to bring any changes in society?

Research Objective

The particular study aims at following:-

- To study how empowerment of women can be achieved through entrepreneurship.
- To assess the empowerment level of women after taking up entrepreneurial activity.
- To identify the current scenario of women entrepreneurs in Rajasthan.
- To find out the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in Rajasthan.

Hypothesis of the Study

H_o: There is no significant difference between the opinions of women entrepreneur regarding their empowerment through entrepreneurship.

H_a: There is a significant difference between the opinions of women entrepreneur regarding their empowerment through entrepreneurship.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them.

Research Design

Research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. A detailed outline of how an investigation will take place. A research design will typically include how data is to be collected, what instruments will be employed, how the instruments will be used and the intended means for analyzing data collected.

This study will be descriptive in nature.

Universe of the Study

Universe of the study will be the women entrepreneurs of the Rajasthan. Specifically Micro Small and Medium Enterprise owned by women's.

Sample Details

Sampling is simply the process of learning about population on the basis of sample drawn from it. There are two types of sampling techniques a) probability sampling b) non probability sampling. The sample details for this study are as follows:

- **Sampling Technique:** Random Sampling
- **Sample Frame:** Rajasthan

Sample Determination

According to latest data Registered Enterprise: 54885

Female Entrepreneurs in Rajasthan: 6000

Krejcie and Morgan Sample Size for Finite Population Formula:-

$$S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2\,(N-1) + X^2\,P(1-P)}$$

- **Sample Size:** 361

Data Collection

The study will be descriptive in nature. Primary sources and secondary sources will also be used for this study. For the purpose of this study the sources will be as follows:

- **Primary Data sources:** It will be collected with the help of questionnaire, to be filled in by the respondents.

- **Secondary Data sources:** It will be collected with the help of Books, Reports, Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Websites and other published sources.

Tools and Techniques

Statistical tools like Graphical Presentation, Average, Mean, Deviation, Chi-square, ANOVA, t test and SPSS 22 software will be used for analyzing, interpretation of data and for drawing conclusion.

Chapter Scheme

Chapter 1 Introduction

- Women Empowerment
- Women Entrepreneurs
- Women Entrepreneurship Factors
- Micro Small and Medium Enterprise

Chapter 2 Review of Literature

Chapter 3 Research Methodology

- Research Design
- Universe of the Study
- Data Collection
- Tools and Technique

Chapter 5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter 6 Conclusion

- Findings
- Suggestions

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